

Management of e-Waste in the Present Scenario

S. V. A. R. Sastry and Ch. V. Ramachandra Murthy, *Member, IACSIT*

Abstract—E-waste can be defined as electronic equipments / products which have become obsolete due to advancement in technology, changes in fashion, style and status, nearing the end of their useful life. E-wastes are considered dangerous, as certain components of some electronic products contain materials that are hazardous, depending on their condition and density. Discarded computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment and batteries if improperly disposed can leach lead and other substances into soil and groundwater. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled in an environmentally sound manner so that they are less harmful to the ecosystem. The Waste minimization in industries involves adopting inventory management, production-process modification, volume reduction, recovery and reuse. This paper highlights the hazards of e-wastes, the need for its appropriate management and options that can be implemented.

Index Terms—E-waste, hazardous waste, indian scenario, management.

I. INTRODUCTION

E-waste encompasses ever growing range of obsolete electronic devices such as computers, servers, main frames, monitors, TVs & display devices, telecommunication devices such as cellular phones & pagers, calculators, audio and video devices, printers, scanners, copiers and fax machines besides refrigerators, air conditioners, washing machines, and microwave ovens, e-waste also covers recording devices such as DVDs, CDs, floppies, tapes, printing cartridges, military electronic waste, automobile catalytic converters, electronic components such as chips, processors, mother boards, printed circuit boards, industrial electronics such as sensors, alarms, sirens, security devices, automobile electronic devices.

Industrial revolution followed by the advances in information technology during the last century has radically changed people's lifestyle. The technical prowess acquired during the last century has posed a new challenge in the management of wastes. For example, personal computers (PCs) contain certain components, which are highly toxic, such as chlorinated and brominated substances, toxic gases, toxic metals, biologically active materials, acids, plastics and plastic additives. The hazardous content of these materials

pose an environmental and health threat. Thus proper management is necessary while disposing or recycling

e-wastes [1].

E-toxic components in computers could be summarized as circuit boards containing heavy metals like lead & cadmium; batteries containing cadmium; cathode ray tubes with lead oxide & barium; brominated flame retardants used on printed circuit boards, cables and plastic casing; poly vinyl chloride (PVC) coated copper cables and plastic computer casings that release highly toxic dioxins & furans when burnt to recover valuable metals; mercury switches; mercury in flat screens; poly chlorinated biphenyl's (PCB's) present in older capacitors; transformers; etc [4]. Basel Action Network (BAN) estimates that the 500 million computers in the world contain 2.87 billion kgs of plastics, 716.7 million kgs of lead and 286,700 kgs of mercury. The average 14-inch monitor uses a tube that contains an estimated 2.5 to 4 kgs of lead [1]. The lead can seep into the ground water from landfills thereby contaminating it. If the tube is crushed and burned, it emits toxic fumes into the air.

II. EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH

Computer wastes that are land filled produces contaminated leachates which eventually pollute the groundwater. Acids and sludge obtained from melting computer chips, if disposed on the ground causes acidification of soil.

Incineration of e-wastes can emit toxic fumes and gases, thereby polluting the surrounding air. Improperly monitored landfills can cause environmental hazards. Mercury will leach when certain electronic devices, such as circuit breakers are destroyed. The same is true for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from condensers. When brominated flame retardant plastic or cadmium containing plastics are land filled, both polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and cadmium may leach into the soil and groundwater [1],[2]. It has been found that significant amounts of lead ion are dissolved from broken lead containing glass, such as the cone glass of cathode ray tubes, gets mixed with acid waters and are a common occurrence in landfills.

In addition, uncontrolled fires may arise at landfills and this could be a frequent occurrence in many countries. When exposed to fire, metals and other chemical substances, such as the extremely toxic dioxins and furans (TCDD tetrachloro dibenzo-dioxin, PCDDs-polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, PBDDs-polybrominated dibenzo-dioxin and PCDF spoly chlorinated dibenzo furans) from halogenated flame retardant products and PCB containing condensers can be emitted [3]. The most dangerous form of burning e-waste is the open-air burning of plastics in order to recover copper and other metals [1], [2]. The toxic fall-out from open air burning affects the local environment and broader global air currents,

Manuscript received June 27, 2012; revised July 13, 2012.

S. V. A. R. Sastry is with the Department of Chemical Engineering, M.V.G.R. College of Engineering, Vizianagaram, India (e-mail: svrasastry@yahoo.com).

Ch. V. Ramachandra Murthy is with the Department of Chemical Engineering, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India.

depositing highly toxic byproducts in many places throughout the world.

Table I summarizes the health effects of certain constituents in e-wastes. If these electronic items are discarded with other household garbage, the toxics pose a threat to both health and vital components of the ecosystem. In view of the ill-effects of hazardous wastes to both environment and health, several countries exhorted the need for a global agreement to address the problems and challenges posed by hazardous waste. Also, in the late 1980s, a tightening of environmental regulations in industrialized countries led to a dramatic rise in the cost of hazardous waste disposal. Searching for cheaper ways to get rid of the wastes, "toxic traders" began shipping hazardous waste to developing countries. International outrage following these irresponsible activities led to the drafting and adoption of strategic plans and regulations at the Basel Convention [2].

III. MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTES

It is estimated that 75% of electronic items are stored due to uncertainty of how to manage it [4]. These electronic junks lie unattended in houses, offices, warehouses etc. and normally mixed with household wastes, which are finally disposed off at landfills. This necessitates implementable management measures.

In industries, management of e-waste should begin at the point of generation. This can be done by waste minimization techniques and by sustainable product design. Waste minimization in industries involves adopting:

- inventory management,
- production-process modification,
- volume reduction,
- recovery and reuse.

A. Inventory Management

Proper control over the materials used in the manufacturing process is an important way to reduce waste generation [1]. By reducing both the quantity of hazardous materials used in the process and the amount of excess raw materials in stock, the quantity of waste generated can be reduced. This can be done in two ways i.e. establishing material-purchase review and control procedures and inventory tracking system.

Developing review procedures for all material purchased is the first step in establishing an inventory management program. Procedures should require that all materials be approved prior to purchase. In the approval process all production materials are evaluated to examine if they contain hazardous constituents and whether alternative non-hazardous materials are available.

Another inventory management procedure for waste reduction is to ensure that only the needed quantity of a material is ordered. This will require the establishment of a strict inventory tracking system. Purchase procedures must be implemented which ensure that materials are ordered only on an as-needed basis and that only the amount needed for a specific period of time is ordered.

TABLE I: EFFECTS OF E-WASTE CONSTITUENTS ON HEALTH

Source of e-wastes	Constituent	Health effects
Solder in printed circuit boards, glass panels and gaskets in computer monitors	Lead (Pb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to central and peripheral nervous systems, blood systems and kidney damage. • Affects brain development of children.
Chip resistors and semiconductors	Cadmium (Cd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toxic irreversible effects on human health. • Accumulates in kidney and liver. • Causes neural damage. • Teratogenic.
Relays and switches, printed circuit boards	Mercury (Hg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic damage to the brain. • Respiratory and skin disorders due to bioaccumulation in fishes.
Corrosion protection of untreated and galvanized steel plates, decorator or hardner for steel housings	Hexavalent chromium (Cr VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthmatic bronchitis. • DNA damage.
Cabling and computer housing	Plastics including PVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive and developmental problems; • Immune system damage; • Interfere with regulatory hormones
Plastic housing of electronic equipments and circuit boards.	Brominated flame retardants (BFR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disrupts endocrine system functions
Front panel of CRTs	Barium (Ba)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle weakness; • Damage to heart, liver and spleen.
Motherboard	Beryllium (Be)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogenic (lung cancer) • Inhalation of fumes and dust. Causes chronic beryllium disease or berylliosis. • Skin diseases such as warts.

B. Production-Process Modification

Changes can be made in the production process, which will reduce waste generation. This reduction can be accomplished by changing the materials used to make the

product or by the more efficient use of input materials in the production process or both. Potential waste minimization techniques can be broken down into three categories:

- 1) Improved operating and maintenance procedures,
- 2) Material change and
- 3) Process-equipment modification.

Improvements in the operation and maintenance of process equipment can result in significant waste reduction. This can be accomplished by reviewing current operational procedures and examination of the production process for ways to improve its efficiency. Instituting standard operation procedures can optimize the use of raw materials in the production process and reduce the potential for materials to be lost through leaks and spills. A strict maintenance program, which stresses corrective maintenance, can reduce waste generation caused by equipment failure. An employee-training program is a key element of any waste reduction program. Training should include correct operating and handling procedures, proper equipment use, recommended maintenance and inspection schedules, correct process control specifications and proper management of waste materials.

Hazardous materials used in either a product formulation or a production process may be replaced with a less hazardous or non-hazardous material. Implementation of this waste reduction technique may require only some minor process adjustments or it may require extensive new process equipment. For example, a circuit board manufacturer can replace solvent-based product with water-based flux and simultaneously replace solvent vapor degreaser with detergent parts washer [5]. Installing more efficient process equipment or modifying existing equipment to take advantage of better production techniques can significantly reduce waste generation. New or updated equipment can use process materials more efficiently producing less waste.

Modifying existing process equipment can be a very cost-effective method of reducing waste generation. In many cases the modification can just be relatively simple changes in the way the materials are handled within the process to ensure that they are not wasted. For example, in many electronic manufacturing operations, which involve coating a product, such as electroplating or painting, chemicals are used to strip off coating from rejected products so that they can be recoated. These chemicals, which can include acids, caustics, cyanides etc are often a hazardous waste and must be properly managed [5]. By reducing the number of parts that have to be reworked, the quantity of waste can be significantly reduced.

C. Volume Reduction

Volume reduction includes those techniques that remove the hazardous portion of a waste from a non-hazardous portion. These techniques are usually to reduce the volume, and thus the cost of disposing of a waste material. The techniques that can be used to reduce waste-stream volume can be divided into two general categories: source segregation and waste concentration. Segregation of wastes is in many cases a simple and economical technique for waste reduction. Wastes containing different types of metals can be treated separately so that the metal value in the sludge can be

recovered. Concentration of a waste stream may increase the likelihood that the material can be recycled or reused. Methods include gravity and vacuum filtration, ultra filtration, reverse osmosis, freeze vaporization etc.

D. Recovery and Reuse

This technique could eliminate waste disposal costs, reduce raw material costs and provide income from a salable waste. Waste can be recovered on-site, or at an off-site recovery facility, or through inter industry exchange. A number of physical and chemical techniques are available to reclaim a waste material such as reverse osmosis, electrolysis, condensation, electrolytic recovery, filtration, centrifugation etc. For example, a printed-circuit board manufacturer can use electrolytic recovery to reclaim metals from copper and tin-lead plating bath [6]. However recycling of hazardous products has little environmental benefit if it simply moves the hazards into secondary products that eventually have to be disposed of. Unless the goal is to redesign the product to use nonhazardous materials, such recycling is a false solution.

E. Sustainable Product Design

Minimization of hazardous wastes should be at product design stage itself keeping in mind the following factors:

- **Rethink the product design:** Efforts should be made to design a product with fewer amounts of hazardous materials. For example, the efforts to reduce material use are reflected in some new computer designs that are flatter, lighter and more integrated.
- **Use of renewable materials and energy:** Bio-based plastics are plastics made with plant-based chemicals or plant-produced polymers rather than from petrochemicals. Bio-based toners, glues and inks are used more frequently. Solar computers also exist but they are currently very expensive.
- **Use of non-renewable materials that are safer:** Because many of the materials used are non-renewable, designers could ensure the product is built for re-use, repair and/or upgradeability. Some computer manufacturers such as Dell and Gateway lease out their products thereby ensuring they get them back to further upgrade and lease out again.

IV. MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Considering the severity of the problem, it is imperative that certain management options be adopted to handle the bulk e-wastes. Following are some of the management options suggested for the government, industries and the public.

A. Responsibilities of the Government

- 1) Government should set up regulatory agencies in each district, which are vested with the responsibility of co-coordinating and consolidating the regulatory functions of the various government authorities regarding hazardous substances.

- 2) Governments should provide an adequate system of laws, controls and administrative procedures for hazardous waste management [2]. Existing laws concerning e-waste disposal be reviewed and revamped. A comprehensive law that provides e-waste regulation and management and proper disposal of hazardous wastes is required. Such a law should empower the agency to control, supervise and regulate the relevant activities of government departments.
- 3) Governments must encourage research into the development and standard of hazardous waste management, environmental monitoring and the regulation of hazardous waste-disposal.
- 4) Governments should enforce strict regulations against dumping e-waste in the country by outsiders. Where the laws are flouted, stringent penalties must be imposed. In particular, custodial sentences should be preferred to paltry fines, which these outsiders / foreign nationals can pay.
- 5) Governments should enforce strict regulations and heavy fines levied on industries, which do not practice waste prevention and recovery in the production facilities.
- 6) Uncontrolled dumping is an unsatisfactory method for disposal of hazardous waste and should be phased out.
- 7) Governments should explore opportunities to partner with manufacturers and retailers to provide recycling services.

B. Responsibility and Role of industries

- 1) Generators of wastes should take responsibility to determine the output characteristics of wastes and if hazardous, should provide management options.
- 2) All personnel involved in handling e-waste in industries including those at the policy, management, control and operational levels, should be properly qualified and trained. Companies can adopt their own policies while handling e-wastes. Some are given below:
 - Use label materials to assist in recycling (particularly plastics).
 - Re-evaluate 'cheap products' use, make product cycle 'cheap' and so that it has no inherent value that would encourage a recycling infrastructure.
 - Create computer components and peripherals of biodegradable materials.
 - Utilize technology sharing particularly for manufacturing and de manufacturing.
 - Encourage / promote / require green procurement and green packaging for corporate buyers. .
- 3) Companies can and should adopt waste minimization techniques, which will make a significant reduction in the quantity of e-waste generated and thereby lessening the impact on the environment. It is a "reverse production" system that designs infrastructure to recover and reuse every material contained within e-wastes metals such as lead, copper, aluminum and gold, and various plastics, glass and wire [5]. Such a "closed loop" manufacturing and recovery system offers a win-win situation for everyone, less of the earth will be mined for

raw materials, and groundwater will be protected, researchers explain.

- 4) Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers should undertake the responsibility of recycling/disposal of their own products.
- 5) Manufacturers of computer monitors, television sets and other electronic devices containing hazardous materials must be responsible for educating consumers and the general public regarding the potential threat to public health and the environment posed by their products. At minimum, all computer monitors, television sets and other electronic devices containing hazardous materials must be clearly labeled to identify environmental hazards and proper materials management.

C. Responsibilities of the Citizen

Waste prevention is perhaps more preferred to any other waste management option including recycling. Donating electronics for reuse extends the lives of valuable products and keeps them out of the waste management system for a longer time. But care should be taken while donating such items i.e. the items should be in working condition [7].

Reuse, in addition to being an environmentally preferable alternative, also benefits society. By donating used electronics, schools, non-profit organizations, and lower-income families can afford to use equipment that they otherwise could not afford. E-wastes should never be disposed with garbage and other household wastes. This should be segregated at the site and sold or donated to various organizations.

While buying electronic products opt for those that:

- are made with fewer toxic constituents
- use recycled content
- are energy efficient
- are designed for easy upgrading or disassembly
- utilize minimal packaging
- offer leasing or take back options
- Have been certified by regulatory authorities.

Customers should opt for upgrading their computers or other electronic items to the latest versions rather than buying new equipments.

V. SUMMARY

Disposal of e-wastes is a particular problem faced in many regions across the globe. If these electronic items are discarded with other household garbage, the toxics pose a threat to both health and vital components of the ecosystem. In view of the ill-effects of hazardous wastes to both environment and health, there is the need for a global agreement to address the problems and challenges posed by hazardous waste.

Management of e-waste should begin at the point of generation. This can be done by waste minimization techniques and by sustainable product design. Considering the severity of the problem, it is imperative that certain management options be adopted by the government, industries and the public to handle the bulk e-wastes.

REFERENCES

- [1] *Standard Handbook of Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal*, McGraw-Hill Company, USA, 1989.
- [2] *Third World Network, Toxic Terror: Dumping of Hazardous Wastes in the Third World*, Malaysia, 1991.
- [3] S. B. Devi, S. V. Shobha, and R. K. Kamble, "E-waste: The hidden harm of technological revolution," *Journal of Indian Association for Environmental Management*, vol. 31, pp. 196-205, 2004.
- [4] M. Dwivedi and R. K. Mittal, "Future trends in computer waste generation in India," *Waste Management*, vol. 30, pp. 2265-2277, 2010.
- [5] E. Williams, R. Kahhat, B. Allenby, E. Kavazanjian, J. Kim, and M. Xu, "Environmental, social and economic implications of global reuse and recycling of personal computers," *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 42, no. 17, pp. 6446–6454, 2008.
- [6] Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, India, March 2007.
- [7] Census of India. 2011. [Online]. Available: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-common/CensusDataSummary.html>.



S. V. A. R. Sastry was born in Kakinada on 10th of July, 1981. He got his B.Tech in Chemical Engg. from NIT Jalandhar, Punjab, India in 2002. After working for 6 months in a prestigious research organization, he got M.Tech in Process Engg. & Design from IIT Delhi, India in 2005. His major field of study is biodiesel production. He has more than seven years of work experience as a faculty member for imparting Engineering education. He is presently working as a Senior Asst. Professor, in the Chemical Engg. Dept. of MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram, AP, India. He has seven papers in



Ch. V. Ramachandra Murthy was born on 12th of June, 1954. He got his B.Tech and M.Tech in Chemical Engg. from AU, Visakhapatnam, AP, India. He did PhD and D.I.C in Reaction Engg. from Imperial College, London in 1987. His major field of study is mass transfer with chemical reaction. He has more than 33 years of work experience, including 18 years as a Professor. He is presently working as Professor and Chairman, Faculty of Chem. Engg. & Vice-Principal AUCE(A). He has eleven papers in international and five papers in national peer reviewed journals. Besides, he has made over 80 presentations in various international and national conferences. He has done extensive research in the fields of Mass Transfer and Chemical Reaction Engineering. He has guided five PhD Theses and is currently guiding another seven. Prof. Ramachandra Murthy is a Life Fellow of Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers and Institution Engineers (I). He is also a Life member of AP Akademi of Sciences and Indian Desalination Association. He was awarded a Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarship during 1983. He also got the best researcher award by Andhra University in Sep.2007.